REMARKS

By the present Preliminary Amendment, claims 1-48 annexed to the International Preliminary Examination Report dated February 9, 2000 are being cancelled and replaced with new claims 47-92. In the new claims, multiple dependencies and parenthetical reference numerals have been eliminated.

A substitute specification is being submitted to facilitate processing of this application. A marked-up copy of the substitute specification is also being provided to show the new changes which are beyond those previously made during the international stage. The substitute specification contains no new matter.

Early and favorable action on this application is respectfully requested. Should the Examiner have any questions, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorney at the local telephone number listed below.

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FRAME STRUCTURE AND
FRAME SYNCHRONIZATION FOR MULTICARRIER SYSTEMS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to methods and apparatus for generating a signal having a frame structure, wherein each frame of the frame structure is composed of useful symbols, a guard interval associated to each useful symbol and one reference symbol. In addition, the present invention relates to methods and apparatus for frame synchronization of signals having the above structure.

The present invention is particularly useful in a MCM transmission system (MCM = Multi-carrier modulation) using an orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) for digital broadcasting.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In a MCM (OFDM) transmission system the binary information is represented in the form of a complex spectrum, i.e. a distinct number of complex subcarrier symbols in the frequency domain. In the modulator a bitstream is represented by a sequence of spectra. Using an inverse Fourier-transform (IFFT) a MCM time domain signal is produced from this sequence of spectra.

In case of a transmission of this described MCM signal via a multipath channel with memory, intersymbol interference (ISI) occurs due to multipath dispersion. To avoid ISI a guard interval of fixed length is added between adjacent MCM symbols in time. The guard interval is chosen as cyclic prefix. This means that the last part of a time domain MCM symbol is placed in front of the symbol to get a periodic extension. If the fixed length of the chosen guard interval is

greater than the maximum multipath delay, ISI will not occur.

In the receiver the information which is in the frequency and time domain (MCM) has to be recovered from the MCM time domain signal. This is performed in two steps. Firstly, optimally locating the FFT window, thus eliminating the guard interval in front of each MCM time domain symbol. Secondly, performing a Fourier Transform of the sequence of useful time samples thus obtained.

As a result a sequence of spectral symbols is thus recovered. Each of the symbols contains a distinct number of information carrying subcarrier symbols. Out of these, the information bits are recovered using the inverse process of the modulator.

Performing the above described method, the following problem occurs in the receiver. The exact position of the guard interval and hence the position of the original useful parts of the time domain MCM symbols is generally unknown. Extraction of the guard interval and the subsequent FFT-transform of the resulting useful part of the time signal is not possible without additional information. To provide this additional information, a known (single carrier) sequence in the form of a (time domain) reference symbol is inserted into the time signal. With the knowledge about the positions of the reference symbols in the received signal, the exact positions of the guard intervals and thus the interesting information carrying time samples are known.

The periodical insertion of the reference symbol results in a frame structure of the MCM signal. This frame structure of a MCM signal is shown in Figure 1. One frame of the MCM signal is composed of a plurality of MCM symbols 10. Each MCM symbol 10 is formed by an useful symbol 12 and a guard interval 14 associated therewith. As shown in Figure 1, each frame comprises one reference symbol 16.

A functioning synchronization in the receiver, i.e. frame, frequency, phase, guard interval synchronization is necessary for the subsequent MCM demodulation. Consequently, the first and most important task of the base band processing in
5   the receiver is to find and synchronize to the reference symbol.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIOR ART
10

Most prior art methods for frame synchronization have been developed for single carrier transmission over the AWGN channel (AWGN = Additive White Gaussian Noise). These prior art methods based on correlation are, without major changes,
15   not applicable for transmission over multipath fading channels with large frequency offsets or MCM transmission systems that use, for example, an orthogonal frequency division multiplexing.

20   For MCM transmission systems particular frame synchronization methods have been developed.

Warner, W.D., Leung C.: OFDM/FM Frame Synchronization for Mobile Radio Data Communication, IEEE Trans. On Vehicular
25   Technology, vol. VT-42, August 1993, pp. 302 to 313, teaches the insertion of reference symbols in the form of tones in parallel with the data into the MCM symbol. The reference symbols occupy several carriers of the MCM signal. In the receiver, the synchronization carriers are extracted in the
30   frequency domain, after a FFT transform (FFT = fast Fourier transform) using a correlation detector. In the presence of large frequency offsets, this algorithm becomes very complex because several correlators must be implemented in parallel.

35   A further prior art technique is to insert a periodic reference symbol into the modulated MCM signal. This reference symbol is a CAZAC sequence (CAZAC = Constant Amplitude Zero Autocorrelation). Such techniques are taught by: Classen, F., Meyr, H.: Synchronization algorithms for an OFDM system

for mobile communication, in Codierung für Codierung für Quelle, Kanal und Übertragung: ITG-Fachbericht 130, pp. 105-114, München, October 1994, ITG, VDE-Verlag, Berlin Offenbach; Lambrette, U., Horstmannshoff, J., Meyr, H.: Tech-

5 niques for Frame Synchronization on Unknown Frequency Selective Channels, Proc. Vehic. Technology Conference, 1997; Schmidl, T.M., Cox, D.C.: Low-Overhead, Low-Complexity [Burst] Synchronization for OFDM Transmission, Proc. IEEE Int. Conf. on Commun., 1996. In such systems, the receiver's

10 processor looks for a periodic repetition. For these algorithms coarse frequency synchronization has to be achieved prior to or at least simultaneously with frame synchronization.

15 Van de Beek, J, Sandell, M., Isaksson, M, Börjesson, P.: Low-Complex Frame Synchronization in OFDM Systems, Proc. of the ICUPC, 1995, avoid the insertion of additional reference symbols or pilot carriers and use instead the periodicity in the MCM signal which is inherent in the guard interval and

20 the associated cyclical extension. This method is suitable only for slowly varying fading channels and small frequency offsets.

US-A-5,191,576 relates to a method for the diffusion of

25 digital data designed to be received notably by mobile receivers moving in an urban environment. In this method, the header of each frame of a broadcast signal having a frame structure has a first empty synchronization symbol and a second unmodulated wobbled signal forming a two-stage analog

30 synchronization system. The recovery of the synchronization signal is achieved in an analog way, without prior extraction of a clock signal at the binary level.

EP 0631406 A relates to data signals, COFDM signals, for ex-

35 ample, and to methods and apparatus for diffusing said signals. The COFDM signals comprises a sequence of symbols, each symbol having an useful portion and a guard interval. Two symbols of a COFDM signal are provided as synchronization symbols. One of the two symbols is a zero symbol,

whereas the other thereof is a synchronization symbol which is formed by an unmodulated multiplex of the carrier frequencies having a constant envelope. Beside the two symbols as synchronization symbols, it is taught in EP 0631406 A to
5 modulate the pilot frequency of the data signal with a reference signal which carries the synchronization information. This reference signal modulated on the pilot frequency of the data signal can be used by a MABLR demodulator.

10 WO 98/00946 A relates to a system for a timing and frequency synchronization of OFDM signals. Two OFDM training symbols are used to obtain full synchronization in less than two data frames. The OFDM training symbols are placed into the OFDM signal, preferably at least once every frame. The first
15 OFDM training symbol is produced by modulating the even-numbered OFDM sub-carriers whereas the odd-numbered OFDM sub-carriers are suppressed. Thus, in accordance with WO 98/00946 A, the first OFDM training symbol is produced by modulating the even-numbered carriers of this symbol with a
20 first predetermined PN sequence.

Moose: "A technique for orthogonal frequency division multiplexing frequency offset correction", IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON COMMUNICATIONS, Vo. 42, No. 10, October 1994, pages 2908 to
25 2914, teaches methods for correcting frequency offsets in OFDM digital communications. The methods involve repetition of a data symbol and comparison of the phases of each of the carriers between the successive symbols. The phase shift of each of the carriers between the repeated symbols is due to
30 the frequency offset since the modulation phase values are not changed in the repeated symbols.

Keller; Hanzo: "Orthogonal frequency division multiplex synchronization techniques for wireless local area networks",
35 IEEE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON PERSONAL, INDOOR AND MOBILE RADIO COMMUNICATIONS, October 15, 1996, pages 963 to 967, teach frequency acquisition, frequency tracking, symbol synchronization and frame synchronization techniques. Regarding the frame synchronization, it is taught to use a reference

symbol which consists of repetitive copies of a synchroniza-
tion pattern of pseudo-random samples. The frame synchroni-
zation is achieved by autocorrelation techniques using the
periodic synchronization segments such that for the synchro-
5   nization algorithms proposed no a priori knowledge of the
synchronization sequences is required.

The methods for frame synchronization available up to date
require either prior achieved frequency synchronization or
10   become very complex when the signal in the receiver is cor-
rupted by a large frequency offset.

If there is a frequency offset in the receiver, as can eas-
ily be the case when a receiver is powered-on and the fre-
15   quency synchronization loop is not yet locked, problems will
occur. When performing a simple correlation there will only
be noise at the output of the correlator , i.e. no maximum
can be found if the frequency offset exceeds a certain
bound. The size of the frequency offset depends on the
20   length (time) of the correlation to be performed, i.e. the
longer it takes, the smaller the allowed frequency offset
becomes. In general, frequency offset increases implementa-
tion complexity.

25   Frequency offsets occur after power-on or later due to fre-
quency deviation of the oscillators used for down-conversion
to baseband. Typical accuracies for the frequency of a free
running local oscillator (LO) are at ±50 ppm of the carrier
frequency. With a carrier frequency in S-band (e.g. 2.34
30   GHz) there will be a maximum LO frequency deviation of above
100 kHz (117.25 kHz). A deviation of this magnitude puts
high demands on the above methods.

In the case of multipath impaired transmission channel, a
35   correlation method yields several correlation maxima in ad-
dition to the distinct maximum for an AWGN channel. The best
possible frame header position, i.e. the reference symbol,
has to be selected to cope with this number of maxima. In
multipath channels, frame synchronization methods with cor-

relations can not be used without major changes. Moreover, it is not possible to use data demodulated from the MCM system, because the demodulation is based on the knowledge of the position of the guard interval and the useful part of
5   the MCM symbol.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10   It is an object of the present invention to provide a method and an apparatus for generating a signal having a frame structure that allow a frame synchronization after the signals have been transmitted even in the case of a carrier frequency offset or in the case of a transmission via a mul-
15   tipath fading channel.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a method and an apparatus for frame synchronization of a signal having a frame structure even in the case of a carrier
20   frequency offset.

In accordance with a first aspect, the present invention provides a method for generating a signal having a frame structure, each frame of the frame structure comprising at
25   least one useful symbol, a guard interval associated to the at least one useful symbol and a reference symbol, the method comprising the steps of performing an amplitude modulation of a bit sequence, the envelope of the amplitude modulated bit sequence defining the reference pattern of the
30   reference symbol and inserting the amplitude modulated bit sequence into said signal as said reference symbol.

In accordance with a second aspect, the present invention provides a method for generating a multi-carrier modulated
35   signal having a frame structure, each frame of the frame structure comprising at least one useful symbol, a guard interval associated to the at least one useful symbol and a reference symbol, the method comprising the steps of:

providing a bitstream;

mapping bits of the bitstream to carriers in order to provide a sequence of spectra;

5

performing an inverse Fourier transform in order to provide multi-carrier modulated symbols;

associating a guard interval to each multi-carrier

10 modulated symbol;

generating the reference symbol by performing an amplitude modulation of a bit sequence, the envelope of the amplitude modulated bit sequence defining the reference

15 pattern of the reference symbol;

associating the reference symbol to a predetermined number of multi-carrier modulated symbols and associated guard intervals in order to define the frame; and

20

inserting said amplitude modulated bit sequence into said signal as said reference symbol.

In accordance with a third aspect, the present invention

25 provides a method for frame synchronization of a signal having a frame structure, each frame of the frame structure comprising at least one useful symbol, a guard interval associated with the at least one useful symbol and a reference symbol, the method comprising the steps of:

30

receiving the signal;

down-converting the received signal;

35 performing an amplitude-demodulation of the down-converted signal in order to generate an envelope;

correlating the envelope with a predetermined reference pattern in order to detect the signal reference pattern of the reference symbol in the signal; and

5   performing the frame synchronization based on the detection of the signal reference pattern.

In accordance with a fourth aspect, the present invention provides a method for frame synchronization of a multi-
10   carrier modulated signal having frame structure, each frame of the frame structure comprising at least one useful symbol, a guard interval associated to the at least one useful symbol and a reference symbol, the method comprising the steps of:

15   receiving the multi-carrier modulated signal;

       down-converting the received multi-carrier modulated signal;

20   performing an amplitude-demodulation of the down-converted multi-carrier modulated signal in order to generate an envelope;

25   correlating the envelope with a predetermined reference pattern in order to detect the signal reference pattern of the reference symbol in the multi-carrier modulated signal;

30   performing the frame synchronization based on the detection of the signal reference pattern;

       extracting the reference symbol and the at least one guard interval from the down-converted received multi-
35   carrier modulated signal based on the frame synchronization;

performing a Fourier transform in order to provide a sequence of spectra from the at least one useful symbol;

5   de-mapping the sequence of spectra in order to provide a bitstream.

In accordance with a fifth aspect, the present invention provides an apparatus for generating a signal having a frame 10 structure, each frame of the frame structure comprising at least one useful symbol, a guard interval associated to the at least one useful symbol and a reference symbol, the apparatus comprising an amplitude modulator for performing an amplitude modulation of a bit sequence, the envelope of the 15 amplitude modulated bit sequence defining the reference pattern of the reference symbol; and [¶ break deleted] means for inserting the amplitude modulated bit sequence into said signal as said reference symbol.

20 In accordance with a sixth aspect, the present invention provides an apparatus for generating a multi-carrier modulated signal having a frame structure, each frame of the frame structure comprising at least one useful symbol, a guard interval associated to the at least one useful symbol 25 and a reference symbol, the apparatus comprising:

means for providing a bitstream;

means for mapping bits of the bitstream to carriers in 30   order to provide a sequence of spectra;

means for performing an inverse Fourier transform in order to provide multi-carrier modulated symbols;

35   means for associating a guard interval to each multi-carrier modulated symbol;

means for generating the reference symbol by an amplitude modulator for performing an amplitude modulation

of a bit sequence, the envelope of the amplitude modu-
lated bit sequence defining the reference pattern of
the reference symbol;

5   means for associating the reference symbol to a prede-
termined number of multi-carrier modulated symbols and
associated guard intervals in order to define the
frame; and

10   means for inserting the amplitude modulated bit se-
quence into said signal as said reference symbol.

In accordance with a seventh aspect, the present invention
provides an apparatus for frame synchronization of a signal
15 having a frame structure, each frame of the frame structure
comprising at least one useful symbol, a guard interval as-
sociated to the at least one useful symbol and a reference
symbol, the apparatus comprising:

20   receiving means for receiving the signal;

a down-converter for down-converting the received sig-
nal;

25   an amplitude-demodulator for performing an amplitude
demodulation of the down-converted signal in order to
generate an envelope;

a correlator for correlating the envelope with a prede-
30   termined reference pattern in order to detect the sig-
nal reference pattern of the reference symbol in the
signal; and

means for performing the frame synchronization based on
35   the detection of the signal reference pattern.

In accordance with [a] an eighth aspect, the present inven-
tion provides an apparatus for frame synchronization of a
multi-carrier modulated signal having a frame structure,

each frame of the frame structure comprising at least one useful symbol, a guard interval associated to the at least one useful symbol and a reference symbol, the apparatus comprising:

5

a receiver for receiving the multi-carrier modulated signal;

a down-converter for down-converting the received multi-carrier modulated signal;

10

an amplitude-demodulator for performing an amplitude-demodulation of the down-converted multi-carrier modulated signal in order to generate an envelope;

15

a correlator for correlating the envelope with a predetermined reference pattern in order to detect the signal reference pattern of the reference symbol in the multi-carrier modulated signal;

20

means for performing the frame synchronization based on the detection of the signal reference pattern;

means for extracting the reference symbol and the at least one guard interval from the down-converted received multi-carrier modulated signal based on the frame synchronization in order to generate the at least one useful symbol;

25

means for performing a Fourier transform in order to provide a sequence of spectra from the at least one useful symbol; and

30

means for de-mapping the sequence of spectra in order to provide a bitstream.

35

The present invention provides a novel structure of the reference symbol along with a method to determine the position of the reference symbol and thus the start of a frame in a

signal having a frame structure as shown for example in Figure 1.

The invention relates to a method for finding frame headers
5   independently of other synchronization information and thus
for positioning the FFT windows correctly. This includes the
extraction of a guard interval. The method is based on the
detection of a known reference symbol of the frame header in
the reception signal, e.g. in the digital complex baseband.
10   The new frame synchronization will be performed as the first
synchronization task.

Synchronization to the reference symbol, i.e. the frame
header is the first step to initiate radio reception. The
15   reference symbol is structured to accomplish this. The in-
formation contained in the reference symbol must therefore
be independent of other synchronization parameters, e.g.
frequency offset. For this reason, in accordance with the
present invention, the form of the reference symbol se-
20   lected is an amplitude modulated sequence (AM sequence) in
the complex baseband. Thus, the information contained in the
reference symbol is only that given in the amplitude and not
that in the phase. Note that the phase information will be
corrupted by a possible frequency offset. In preferred em-
25   bodiments of the present invention, the AM information is
constructed from a bit sequence with special features. The
information sequence is selected in a way which makes it
easy and secure to find it in the time domain. A bit se-
quence with good autocorrelation properties is chosen. Good
30   autocorrelation properties means a distinct correlation
maximum in a correlation signal which should be as white as
possible.

A pseudo random bit sequence (PRBS) having good autocorrela-
35   tion properties meets the above requirements.

Using the envelope of the signal to carry bit information
offers additional flexibility. First it has to be decided
which envelope values should correspond to the binary values

of 0 and 1. The parameters are mean amplitude and modulation rate. Attention should be paid to selecting the mean amplitude of the reference symbol (performance) identically to the mean amplitude of the rest of the frame. This is due to

5   the amplitude normalization (AGC; AGC = Automatic Gain Control) performed in the receiver. It is also possible to select the mean amplitude of the reference symbol higher than the mean signal amplitude, but then care has to be taken that the time constant of the AGC (1/sensitivity) is se-

10   lected high enough to secure that the strong (boosted) signal of the reference symbol does not influence the AGC control signal and thus attenuate the signal following the reference symbol.

15   Another degree of freedom can be characterized as modulation degree d. This parameter is responsible for the information density of the modulating signal $mod(t)$ formed out of the binary sequence $bin(t)$ as follows: $mod(t) = bin(t/d)$. This modulation degree can be chosen as free parameter fixed by

20   an integer or real relation to the sampling rate. It is appropriate to choose the modulation degree d as an integer value because of the discrete values of the binary sequence:

$$d = 1: \quad mod(m) = bin(m)$$

25   $$d = 2: \quad mod(m) = bin(m/2) \quad \text{for m even}$$
$$= bin\_int(m/2) \quad \text{for m odd}$$
$$d = 3: \quad mod(m) = bin(m/3) \quad \text{for } m = 0, \pm3, \pm6, \pm9,$$
$$bin\_int(m/3) \quad \text{else}$$

30   The signal values $bin\_int(m/d)$ are computed from the binary sequence $bin(m)$ by ideal interpolation (between the discrete integer values m) with the factor of d. This is similar to an ideal sampling rate expansion (with $sin(x)/x$ interpolation), but the sampling rate remains, only less bits of the

35   binary sequence $bin(m)$ correspond to the resulting interpolated sequence $mod(m)$. This parameter m indicates the discrete time.

With increasing m the modulating signal mod(t) is expanded in time relative to the basic binary sequence, this results in a bandwidth compression of the resulting AM spectrum with regard to the basic binary sequence. A time expansion by a

5 factor 2 results in a bandwidth compression by the same factor 2. In addition to the bandwidth compression, a further advantage of a higher modulation degree d is a reduced complexity of the search method in the receiver due to the fact that only each dth sample has a corresponding binary value.

10 Choosing the factor d = 1 is not preferred since this would result in aliasing due to disregard of the sampling theorem. For this reason, in a preferred embodiment of the present invention d is chosen to be 2.

15 The choice of length and repetition rate of the reference symbol is, on the one hand, dominated by the channel properties, e.g. the channel's coherence time. On the other hand the choice depends on the receiver requirements concerning mean time for initial synchronization and mean time for re-

20 synchronization after synchronization loss due to a channel fade.

In the receiver, the first step after the down-conversion of the received signal is to perform an amplitude-demodulation

25 of the down-converted signal in order to generate an envelope, i.e. in order to determine the amplitude of the signal. This envelope is correlated with a replica reference pattern in order to detect the signal reference pattern of the reference symbol in the signal. In the case of a AWGN

30 channel, the result of this correlation will be a white noise signal with zero mean value and with a clearly visible (positive) maximum. In the case of a multipath channel, several maxima will occur in the correlation signal computed by this correlation. In the former case, the location of the

35 reference symbol is determined based on the signal maximum, whereas in the latter case a weighting procedure is performed in order to find out the maximum corresponding to the location of the reference symbol.

Thus, the present invention shows how to find a reference symbol by a detection method which is simple. Furthermore, the present invention can be used for one-carrier or multi-carrier systems. The present invention is particularly use-
5   ful in multi-carrier modulation systems using an orthogonal frequency division multiplexing, for example in the field of digital broadcasting. The synchronization methods according to the present invention are independent of other synchroni-zation steps. Since the information needed for the synchro-
10   nization is contained in the envelope of the preamble, i.e. the reference symbol, the reference symbol is independent of possible frequency offsets. Thus, a derivation of the cor-rect down sampling timing and the correct positioning of the FFT window can be achieved. The reference symbol of the pre-
15   sent invention can be detected even if the frequency syn-chronization loop is not yet locked or even in the case of a carrier frequency offset. The frame synchronization method in accordance with the present invention is preferably per-formed prior to other and without knowledge of other syn-
20   chronization efforts.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

25   In the following, preferred embodiments of the present in-vention will be explained in detail on the basis of the drawings enclosed, in which:

Figure 1   shows a schematic view of a signal having a frame
30   structure;

Figure 2   shows a block diagram of a MCM system to which the present invention can be applied;

35   Figure 3   shows a schematic block diagram of a frame and frequency synchronization system in a MCM re-ceiver;

Figure 4 shows a schematic diagram of an apparatus for frame synchronization; and

Figure 5 shows a typical channel impulse response of a single frequency network in S-band.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Although the present invention is explained mainly referring to a MCM system, it is obvious that the present invention can be used in connection with different signal transmissions that are based on different kinds of modulation.

Figure 2 shows a MCM system overview on the basis of which the present invention will be described in detail. At 100 a MCM transmitter is shown that substantially corresponds to a prior art MCM transmitter except for the kind of the reference symbol being added to each frame of a MCM signal. A description of such a MCM transmitter can be found, for example, in William Y. Zou, Yiyan Wu, "COFDM: AN OVERVIEW", IEEE Transactions on Broadcasting, vol. 41, No. 1, March 1995.

A data source 102 provides a serial bitstream 104 to the MCM transmitter. The incoming serial bitstream 104 is applied to a bit-carrier mapper 106 which produces a sequence of spectra 108 from the incoming serial bitstream 104. An inverse fast Fourier transform (FFT) 110 is performed on the sequence of spectra 108 in order to produce a MCM time domain signal 112. The MCM time domain signal forms the useful MCM symbol of the MCM time signal. To avoid intersymbol interference (ISI) caused by multipath distortion, a unit 114 is provided for inserting a guard interval of fixed length between adjacent MCM symbols in time. In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the last part of the useful MCM symbol is used as the guard interval by placing same in front of the useful symbol. The resulting MCM symbol is shown at 115 in Figure 2 and corresponds to the MCM symbol 10 depicted in Figure 1.

In order to obtain the final frame structure shown in Figure 1, a unit 116 for adding a reference symbol for each predetermined number of MCM symbols is provided.

5

In accordance with the present invention, the reference symbol is an amplitude modulated bit sequence. Thus, an amplitude modulation of a bit sequence is performed such that the envelope of the amplitude modulated bit sequence defines a

10 reference pattern of the reference symbol. This reference pattern defined by the envelope of the amplitude modulated bit sequence has to be detected when receiving the MCM signal at a MCM receiver. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, a pseudo random bit sequence having good

15 autocorrelation properties is used as the bit sequence for the amplitude modulation.

The choice of length and repetition rate of the reference symbol depends on the properties of the channel through

20 which the MCM signal is transmitted, e.g. the coherence time of the channel. In addition, the repetition rate and the length of the reference symbol, in other words the number of useful symbols in each frame, depends on the receiver requirements concerning mean time for initial synchronization

25 and mean time for resynchronization after synchronization loss due to a channel fade.

The resulting MCM signal having the structure shown at 118 in Figure 2 is applied to the transmitter front end 120.

30 Roughly speaking, at the transmitter front end 120, a digital/analog conversion and an up-converting of the MCM signal is performed. Thereafter, the MCM signal is transmitted through a channel 122.

35 Following, the mode of operation of a MCM receiver 130 is shortly described referring to Figure 2. The MCM signal is received at the receiver front end 132. In the receiver front end 132, the MCM signal is down-converted and, furthermore, a analog/digital conversion of the down-converted

signal is performed. The down-converted MCM signal is pro-
vided to a frame synchronization unit 134. The frame syn-
chronization unit 134 determines the location of the refer-
ence symbol in the MCM symbol. Based on the determination of
5   the frame synchronization unit 134, a reference symbol ex-
tracting unit 136 extracts the framing information, i.e. the
reference symbol, from the MCM symbol coming from the re-
ceiver front end 132. After the extraction of the reference
symbol, the MCM signal is applied to a guard interval re-
10   moval unit 138. The mode of operation of the frame synchro-
nization unit 134 which represents the present invention
will be described in detail referring to Figures 3 and 4
hereinafter.

15   The result of the signal processing performed hereherto in
the MCM receiver is the useful MCM symbols.

The useful MCM symbols output from the guard interval re-
moval unit 138 are provided to a fast Fourier transform unit
20   140 in order to provide a sequence of spectra from the use-
ful symbols. Thereafter, the sequence of spectra is provided
to a carrier-bit mapper 142 in which the serial bitstream is
recovered. This serial bitstream is provided to a data sink
144.

25

Following, the mode of operation of the frame synchroniza-
tion unit will be described in detail referring to Figures 3
and 4. Figure 3 represents a further high level diagram of
an apparatus for frame synchronization of a MCM signal. In
30   the receiver front end 150, the incoming MCM signal is down-
converted. In Figure 3, an analog/digital converter 152 is
shown separated from the receiver front end 150. The output
signal of the analog/digital converter 152 is applied to a
frame synchronization unit 154. This frame synchronization
35   unit 154 performs the frame synchronization in accordance
with the present invention which will be described in detail
referring to Figure 4 hereinafter. Depending on the frame
synchronization of the frame synchronization unit 154, a MCM

demodulator 156 demodulates the MCM signal in order to provide a demodulated serial bitstream.

As shown in Figure 3, the described reference symbol in accordance with the present invention can also be used for a
5 coarse frequency synchronization of the MCM signal. Namely, the frame synchronization unit 154 also serves as a coarse frequency synchronization unit for determining a coarse frequency offset of the carrier frequence caused, for example,
10 by a difference of the frequencies between the local oscillator of the transmitter and the local oscillator of the receiver. The determined frequency offset is used in order to perform a coarse frequency correction at a point 158.

15 In Figure 4, a detailed schematic of the frame synchronization in accordance with the present application is depicted. A MCM signal transmitted through the channel 122 is received at the receiver RF-front end 132. The down-converted MCM signal is sampled at the receiver front end 132 and is, in
20 the preferred embodiment, provided to a fast running automatic gain control (time constant < MCM symbol duration) in order to eliminate fast channel fluctuations (channel coherence time ≈ MCM symbol duration). The fast AGC 162 is used in addition to the normally slow AGC in the signal path, in
25 the case of transmission over a multipath channel with long channel impulse response and frequency selective fading. The fast AGC adjusts the average amplitude range of the signal to the known average amplitude of the reference symbol. The so processed symbol is provided to an amplitude determining
30 unit 164.

The amplitude determining unit 164 can use the simple alpha$_{max+}$ beta$_{min-}$ method in order to calculate the amplitude of the signal. This method is described for example in
35 Palachels A.: DSP-mP Routine Computes Magnitude, EDN, October 26, 1989; and Adams, W. T., and Bradley, J.: Magnitude Approximations for Microprocessor Implementation, IEEE Micro, Vol. 3, No. 5, October 1983.

The output signal of the amplitude determining unit 164 is applied to a correlator 166. In the correlator 166, a cross correlation between the amplitude signal output from the amplitude determining unit 164 and a known ideal amplitude information is computed. The known ideal amplitude information is stored in the correlator. For both, the amplitude and the known ideal amplitude information, their amplitudes are symmetrically to zero relative to their average amplitude.

In the ideal AWGN case, the result will be a white noise signal with zero mean value and with a clearly visible positive maximum. In this ideal AWGN case, the position of the single maximum is evaluated in a maximum position unit 172. On the basis of this evaluation, the reference symbol and the guard intervals are extracted from the MCM signal in a combined reference symbol/guard extraction unit 136/138. Although these units are shown as a combined unit 136/138 in Figure 4, it is clear that separate units can be provided. The MCM signal is transmitted from the RF front end 150 to the reference symbol/guard extraction unit 136/138 via a low pass filter 174.

In the case of time spreading encountered in a multipath channel, several maxima corresponding to the number of clusters in the channel impulse response occur in the output signal of the correlator. A schematic view of three such clusters located in a time window of maximum about 60 microseconds is shown in Figure 5. Out of the several maxima caused by the time spreading encountered in a multipath channel, the best one has to be selected as the position of the frame header, i.e. the reference symbol. Therefore, a threshold unit 168 and a weighting unit 170 are provided between the correlator 166 and the maximum position unit 172. The threshold unit 168 is provided to remove maxima having an amplitude below a predetermined threshold. The weighting unit 164 is provided in order to perform a weighting procedure on the remaining maxima such that the maximum corresponding to the reference symbol can be determined. An exam-

plary weighting procedure performed in the weighting unit 170 is as follows.

The first significant maximum is considered to be the best one. The output signal of the correlator is observed from the first detected maximum onwards for the maximum length of the channel impulse response and an amplitude weighting function is applied to the signal. Because the actual channel impulse response length is unknown, the following fact can be remembered. During system design, the length of the channel impulse response has to be investigated. In a MCM system, the guard interval shall be equal or longer than the maximum expected channel impulse response. For this reason, the part (interval with lI samples, lI corresponding to the maximum expected channel impulse response, i.e. the guard interval length) of the correlation output signal starting with the first maximum,

$$I_{k0}(n) = r(k_0+n), \quad 0 \# n \# l_I - 1 \qquad \text{(Eq.1)}$$

with k_0 being the position of the first maximum, will be examined to find the best frame start position. The above signal part is weighted with the function

$$W(n) = 10^{-\frac{\text{weight\_dB}}{10} \frac{n}{l_I-1}} \qquad \text{(Eq.2)}$$

The position (n_{max}) of the maximum in the resulting signal interval

$$I_{k0,\text{weighted}}(n) = [r(k_0+n) \ W(n)] = [r(k_0+n) \ 10^{\frac{\text{weight\_dB}}{10} \frac{n}{l_I-1}}]$$

$$0 \# n \# l_I \ \text{\#} \ 1 \qquad \text{(Eq.3)}$$

will be chosen as best frame start position.

r(k) designates the output signal of the correlator (166) at the time k. The signal is present with a clock frequency which is determined by the multiplication: oversampling fac-

tor * subcarrier symbol frequency. The parameter k desig-
nates the discrete time in sample clocks. This signal is
windowed with information from the threshold unit 168. An
interval having the length of l_I values is extracted from the
5   signal r(k). The first value being written into the interval
is the correlation start value at the time k_0, at which the
output value $r(k_0)$ exceeds the threshold value of the thresh-
old unit 168 for the first time. The interval with the win-
dowed signal is designated by the term $I(k_0)$. The parameter n
10 designates the relative time, i.e. position, of a value in-
side the interval.

Using the described weighting operation, the earlier corre-
lation maxima are more likely to be chosen as right frame
15 start position. A later coming maximum will only be chosen
as frame start position, if the value of the maximum is sig-
nificantly higher than the earlier one. This operation is
applicable especially for MCM, because here it is better to
detect the frame start positions some samples too early than
20 some samples too late. Positioning the frame start some sam-
ples too early leads to positioning the FFT window a little
bit into the guard interval, this contains information of
the same MCM symbol and therefore leads to little effects.
If the frame start position is detected some samples too
25 late, then the FFT window includes some samples of the fol-
lowing guard interval. This leads to a more visible degrada-
tion, because the following guard interval contains informa-
tion of the following MCM symbol (ISI occurs).

30 It is important to know that the first visible correlation
maximum after receiver power-on does not necessarily corre-
spond to the first CIR (channel impulse response) cluster.
It is possible that it is corresponding to a later cluster,
see Figure 5. For this reason during power-on one should
35 wait for a second frame start before starting demodulation.

It is clear that amplitude determining methods different
from the described alpha$_{max+}$ beta$_{min-}$ method can be used. For
simplification, it is possible to reduce the amplitude cal-

culation to a detection as to whether the current amplitude
is above or below the average amplitude. The output signal
then consists of a -1/+1 sequence which will be correlated
with a known bit sequence, also in -1/+1 values. This corre-
5 lation can easily be performed using a simple integrated
circuit (IC).

In addition, an oversampling of the signal received at the
RF front end can be performed. For example, the received
10 signal can be expressed with two times oversampling.

This oversampled signal is passed to a fast running AGC to
eliminate fast channel fluctuations before the amplitude of
the signal is calculated. The amplitude information will be
15 hard quantized. Values larger than the mean amplitude, mean
amplitude is 1, will be expressed as +1, values smaller than
the mean amplitude will be expressed as -1. This -1/+1 sig-
nal is passed to the correlator that performs a cross corre-
lation between the quantized signal and the stored ideal am-
20 plitude values of the reference symbol:

amp_sto(k) = 2*bin(k/4),
    if k = 2(oversampling factor) * 2(interpolation factor) *
    1,2,3...92
25 (92 for 184 reference symbol and interpolation factor 2)
amp_sto(k) = 0, else, k <= 2(oversampling factor)
    *2(interpolation factor) * 92
    (first part of amp_sto = [0 0 0 -1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0
    -1   0 .....]).
30

With this algorithm a correlation maximum of 92 is achiev-
able.

Again, the maxima in the correlator output signal correspond
35 to different frame start positions due to different mul-
tipath clusters. In this signal with various maxima the best
frame start position has to be chosen. This is done in the
following steps: The output of the correlator is given to a
threshold detection. If the signal first time exceeds the

threshold (a threshold of 50 has proved to be applicable) the best position search algorithm is initialized. The correlator output signal in the interval following the threshold exceeding value will be weighted with the weighting function, see above. The position of the resulting maximum in the weighted signal will be chosen as best frame start position. With the knowledge about the best frame start position the guard interval extraction and the following MCM demodulation will be performed.

Some more efforts can be carried out to increase frame synchronization accuracy. These methods will be explained in the following.

A postprocessing of the frame start decision is performed in order a) to increase the reliability of the frame synchronization; b) to secure that no frame start position is disregarded; and c) to optimize the frame start position in case of varying CIR cluster positions.

Using information of other frame start positions. It is known that in front of each frame a reference symbol is inserted into the signal. If the position of the currently detected frame start has changed significantly regarding the last detected frame start, demodulation of the two frames in total and completely independent from each other is possible. It is also possible to buffer the last signal frame and to perform the required shift of the frame start position step by step with the MCM symbols of the frame. This results in an interpolative positioning of the single MCM symbols including simultaneous asynchronous guard interval extraction for the different MCM symbols.

Such an interpolative positioning of the FFT window is also possible if one frame start position is missing, i. e. the frame start has not been detected. If one frame start position is missing the guard interval extraction can be performed the same way as in the frame before without large performance degradation. This is due to the normally only

slowly varying CIR cluster positions, but only if the signal strength is good enough. Stopping demodulation and waiting for the next detected frame start position is also imaginable but not desirable because of the long interrupt.

5

What follows is an example of a reference symbol of 184 samples (subcarrier symbols) as provided by the inventive apparatus for generating a signal having a frame structure.

10 The underlying binary sequence of length 92 is:

```
bin = [0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0
       0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0
       1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0
15     0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1
       1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1
       1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0]
```

The modulated binary sequence is:
20

```
i_q = [0.5 1.5 1.5 0.5 1.5 1.5 0.5 1.5 0.5 1.5 1.5 0.5 1.5
        0.5 1.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5
        0.5 0.5 0.5 1.5 1.5 0.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 0.5 0.5
        0.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 1.5 1.5
25      1.5 0.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 0.5 0.5 1.5 1.5 0.5 1.5 1.5 1.5
        0.5 1.5 1.5 0.5 1.5 0.5 1.5 0.5 1.5 1.5 0.5 1.5 1.5
        0.5 1.5 0.5 1.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 1.5 0.5 1.5 1.5 0.5]
```

This modulated binary sequence i_q is interpolated in order
30 to produce an interpolated sequence i_q_int:

```
i_q_int = [0.5000 1.0635 1.5000 1.7195 1.5000 0.8706 0.5000
            0.8571 1.5000 1.7917 1.5000 0.8108 0.5000 1.0392
            1.5000 1.0392 0.5000 0.8108 1.5000 1.7984 1.5000
35          0.8108 0.5000 1.0460 1.5000 0.9997 0.5000 0.9603
            1.5000 1.1424 0.5000 0.3831 0.5000 0.4293 0.5000
            0.9997 1.5000 1.5769 1.5000 1.5769 1.5000 1.0065
            0.5000 0.3899 0.5000 0.5325 0.5000 0.4931 0.5000
            0.4999 0.5000 0.4931 0.5000 0.5325 0.5000 0.3967
```

```
0.5000 0.9603 1.5000 1.7522 1.5000 0.8571 0.5000
0.8965 1.5000 1.6422 1.5000 1.4669 1.5000 1.4737
1.5000 1.6096 1.5000 0.9929 0.5000 0.4226 0.5000
0.4226 0.5000 0.9997 1.5000 1.5769 1.5000 1.5769
1.5000 1.0065 0.5000 0.3899 0.5000 0.5325 0.5000
0.4931 0.5000 0.4931 0.5000 0.5325 0.5000 0.3899
0.5000 1.0065 1.5000 1.5701 1.5000 1.6096 1.5000
0.8965 0.5000 0.8965 1.5000 1.6096 1.5000 1.5633
1.5000 1.0392 0.5000 0.2867 0.5000 0.9929 1.5000
1.7454 1.5000 0.8571 0.5000 0.9033 1.5000 1.6028
1.5000 1.6028 1.5000 0.9033 0.5000 0.8503 1.5000
1.7917 1.5000 0.8108 0.5000 1.0460 1.5000 0.9929
0.5000 0.9929 1.5000 1.0460 0.5000 0.8108 1.5000
1.7917 1.5000 0.8571 0.5000 0.8571 1.5000 1.7849
1.5000 0.8571 0.5000 0.8571 1.5000 1.7917 1.5000
0.8176 0.5000 1.0065 1.5000 1.1424 0.5000 0.3436
0.5000 0.5788 0.5000 0.3436 0.5000 1.1424 1.5000
1.0065 0.8312 1.5000 1.7263 1.5000 1.0635 0.5000
0.0637]
```

amp_int = i_q_int + j*i_q_int

amp_int is the reference symbol inserted periodically into the signal after the guard interval insertion.

As it is clear from the above specification, the present invention provides methods and apparatus for generating a signal having a frame structure and methods and apparatus for frame synchronization when receiving such signals which are superior when compared with prior art systems. The frame synchronization algorithm in accordance with the present invention provides all of the properties shown in Table 1 in contrary to known frame synchronization procedures. Table 1 shows a comparison between the system in accordance with the present invention using an AM sequence as reference symbol and prior art systems (single carrier and MCM Eureka 147).

Table 1

	Single carrier (e.g. QPSK like WS)	MCM Eureka 147	MCM with AM sequence
Carrier offset allowed	no	yes	yes
Constant power achieved at Rx input	yes	no	yes
Coarse frequency offset estima-tion possible	no	no	yes
Coarse channel estimation possible (clus-ter estimation)	yes	no	yes

5   As can be seen from Table 1 different synchronization tasks and parameters can be derived using the frame synchroniza-tion with an AM sequence in accordance with the present in-vention. The frame synchronization procedure MCM Eureka 147 corresponds to the procedure described in US-A-5,191,576.

[METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR GENERATING A SIGNAL
HAVING A FRAME STRUCTURE AND
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR FRAME SYNCHRONIZATION]

5   ABSTRACT

A method for generating a signal having a frame structure,
each frame of the frame structure comprising at least one
useful symbol [(12)], a guard interval [(14)] associated to
10   the at least one useful symbol [(12)] and a reference symbol
[(16)], comprises the [step] steps of performing an ampli-
tude modulation of a bit sequence such that the envelope of
the amplitude modulated bit sequence defines a reference
pattern of the reference symbol [(16)] and inserting the am-
15   plitude modulated bit sequence into said signal as said ref-
erence symbol. A method for frame synchronization of a sig-
nal having such a frame structure comprises the steps of re-
ceiving the signal, down-converting the received signal,
performing [(164)] an amplitude-demodulation of the down-
20   converted signal in order to generate an envelope, correlat-
ing [(166)] the envelope with a predetermined reference pat-
tern in order to detect a signal reference pattern of the
reference symbol [(16)] in the signal, and performing the
frame synchronization based on the detection of the signal
25   reference pattern.